

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1883.

No. 6.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 6, 1883.

O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey has been found guilty and is sentenced to be hanged Dec. 17th. After being sentenced, O'Donnell wished to make a speech, and not being allowed fought the officers who tried to take him out and the wildest excitement and yells "three cheers for Ireland," "good bye to the United States," "to h—l with the British crown," and other similar expressions. Movat and Miller have had several conferences in reference to the boundary trouble. It is understood that no publicity is to be given until matters are settled.

The troubles in Ireland are assuming a more serious aspect. The Orangemen have denounced the government. The town of Newry is occupied by a military force. The Irish National league has denounced O'Connor as a traitor to Ireland. They propose to hold meetings simultaneously with the Orangemen so that the government will be compelled to protect both.

The man arrested in Brandon as Gribbons turns out to be another person. John Macdonnell, a well known Winnipeg lawyer, died suddenly.

The reform majority in Lennox is four. Austria has a deficit of six million florins. The prince of Wales has invited Canada to co-operate in the proposed exhibition in London next year.

President Green, of the Exchange bank, Montreal, has skipped out. The affairs of the bank are in a much worse condition than first anticipated.

John Peebles, chief trader of the H.B.C. for this district, has been asked to resign. This is said to be owing to the change in the directorate. It is rumored that C. J. Byrnes is the next one to be decapitated. His appointment was not approved of by D. A. Smith, who now controls the board.

Farmers continue to hold meetings and form unions for their own protection. A convention is to be held at Winnipeg on the 16th inst.

The lieutenant-governor of Quebec is very ill. War has not been declared between France and China as yet, but active preparations for hostilities are being made.

BATTLEFORD, Dec. 7.

Hayter Reed left here for Regina yesterday morning. Mr. Reed has got the Indian industrial school working order; about thirty pupils will be received this winter. P. M. Rice left for Prince Albert this morning.

John Ballendine arrived from Swift Current last night. He reports snow very deep on the plains and freighters having a rough trip.

The winter road to Carlton has been opened on the north side of the river.

Building operations have ceased for the winter, lumber having given out.

A policeman named Jas. Stuart had his leg broken close to the thigh last night, while on duty. The bone was set by hospital-sergeant Poltevin. A surgeon is much needed here.

Weather clear and pleasant.

Humboldt, Dec. 7, 1883.

Weather warm and pleasant. No snow for ten days, and roads good.

Court will be held at Prince Albert on the 12th inst. by judge who is highly appreciated.

TOCHWOOD HILLS, Dec. 6.

Judge Robson passed here this morning on his way to hold court at Prince Albert. He then proceeds to Battleford.

Weather warm and bright but no sleighing.

The Orangemen's hall on Wednesday evening in the Walker house with a very pleasant affair. Although the weather was not large dancing was kept up with spirit until four o'clock in the morning. The arrangements were most satisfactory to the guests and creditable to those who had the management of the affair. In addition to the usual violin music Mr. Murray gave a few tunes on the bag pipes which were highly appreciated. The supper table was one of the best ever laid in Edmonton on any similar occasion, and was tastefully decorated with decorations being a plate of glass goblets surmounted by a huge orange ball curiously manufactured out of different colored table napkins. The bill was for the night about over \$30, which will go to the funds of the lodge.

Court has been postponed until Tuesday, the 11th inst., on account of the absence of Col. MacLeod, who is holding court at Calgary.

LOCAL.

SLEIGHING good.

FACTOR JAS. McDONNELL left for Calgary on Tuesday.

A MOSLEY order office has been promised for Edmonton.

Friday of last week, Nov. 30th, was St. Andrew's day.

AVERAGE attendance at the public school for November 29.

R. & J. CROSBIE left for Calgary on Saturday last with a double team, to return with supplies.

The Sturgeon river mill is running day and night, grinding on an average 100 bushels every 24 hours.

Ten carts belonging to Ad. McPherson arrived on Thursday loaded with freight for J. A. Brousseau & Co.

A. BROUSSEAU has purchased G. Bourke's claim, at the Victoria trail crossing of Horse hill creek, for \$1,300.

W. TAYLOR of Sturgeon river has oats of the common variety weighing 45 pounds to the measured bushel.

None of the timber men have succeeded in getting into the woods yet owing to a hitch in the permission treaty.

A HOUSE-WARMING P. Tate's, north side on very dry kind was spent.

The post office has been removed to the north end room in the building between the H.B.C. business office and the store in the fort.

J. HALY arrived from Long lake, between Saddle lake and Fort Pitt, Wednesday. He met the mail on Monday this side of Saddle lake.

The public school on the St. Albert road is now in charge of Mr. Edmondson, the first teacher, Mr. Smith, being laid up by a severe attack of illness.

The farmers on the south side east of town have given up hopes of getting a threshing machine, and are beginning to tramp out their grain with horses.

SEVERAL self binders have been purchased in this settlement for delivery next summer. The price at Calgary is \$890, which would be about \$400 at Edmonton.

OLIVER LEDERBET arrived from Calgary on Tuesday evening with one double wagon, for twelve carts and three single sleighs, loaded for J. A. McDougall & Co.

H. LONG and J. Carson have been appointed representatives of the Sturgeon river Methodist congregation on the general committee of that body in this district.

The engine and machinery of the Hebert mining show has been taken in charge by A. Macdonald & Co. The machinery was taken to pieces and hauled up town on Thursday.

COLLECTION on Sunday in the Methodist church at morning and evening services in aid of the annual Sabbath school entertainment will be given on or about New Year's eve.

OSBORNE, SMITH & CAMERON have sold their Slave river to the Winnipeg & North-West petroleum company, of Minneapolis, for \$22,000.

TOUSAINTE FORTIN, Alexandre Brousseau, Decille Lamoureux and Joseph Paymont, of Fort Saskatchewan, left for Calgary and the east on Friday. The three former will return with their families in the spring.

WHEN C. Chable returned home last week from the St. Albert hospital, where he had had been lying ill for some time, he found that his house had been broken into and robbed of everything of value that it contained.

THE St. Albert mission authorities will get out 1,000 logs, about 100,000 feet of lumber, worked up in the Sturgeon mill next summer. Mr. Mijema, of St. Albert, is the contractor.

G. A. SIMPSON, wife and son, started for Calgary on Monday afternoon with a sleigh, but hearing that there was no snow beyond the Lewis River they returned on Tuesday morning for a blackboard. They left again on Wednesday.

A. D. OSBORNE and C. W. Sutter arrived from Winnipeg and Calgary on Monday evening. Mr. Osborne has been appointed postmaster at Edmonton in the room of Mr. Harwood who resigned the position upon his removal to Calgary. Mr. Osborne is accompanied by his son.

TENDERS are asked in the MacLeod Gazette for the carrying of a week's mail from MacLeod to Calgary for four years.

ALTHOUGH most of the Indians are away hunting enough remain to keep up the never failing nightly drumming. This drumming has been kept up according to the most reliable record without intermission for the past 290 years and no doubt it should happen to cease for a night it would cause general alarm.

J. MITCHELL, of the Indian department, and wife arrived from Victoria and Saddle lake on Monday. The Saddle lake farm is being abandoned and the buildings will probably revert to the Indians. Mr. Carson, the farm instructor, is still in charge. Logs will be taken out this winter for the construction of a large warehouse and dwelling house, to be erected at the Snake hills steamboat landing about seven miles distant from the farm. This warehouse will be a depot for the Indian supplies of Saddle lake and Lac la Biche, which were formerly landed at Victoria. Fish are very plentiful at Lac la Biche, the H.B.C. securing 7,000 and the R.C. mission 11,000 at the fall fishery. Rabbits and fur-bearing animals generally are remarkably plentiful. Elk, Pruten, of the caribou, snared over 300 rabbits in two days recently. He has made one rabbit robe already as large as a four point blanket and is making another. To make a rabbit robe the skin is drawn into narrow strips and woven into a web. These robes are the warmest according to their knowledge of the Indians. There are four traders at Victoria, one at Saddle lake, two at Whiteside lake, and twelve or fourteen at Lac la Biche. All except those at Lac la Biche are supplied from Edmonton.

It is with the most profound regret that we are obliged to chronicle the collapse of one of Edmonton's very complete system of waterworks. Donald McLeod's historic mill, which for the past year has been actively engaged in forwarding the cold water, dependent in town, dependent in the St. Albert valley. Words are inadequate to express the loss thus sustained by our rising and budding burg. Suffice it to say that in the not distant future, when Edmonton has distanced the petty rivalries of Winnipeg, Montreal or Chicago, and stands as the champion city of the North American continent, when the history of its early days is written in the letters of gold, the place of honor will be accorded to an engineering of this lamented mill painfully dragging his cart load of water up the hill in the early dawn, where with to wake the third of the hardy pioneers who have put in the previous night on permit whiskey. But alas how that world rolls on without regard to the living or the dead. Pig Kenny now drives an ox in the water cart and Donald McLeod has bought another mill. Even the greatest and best are soon replaced and as soon forgotten. P.S. It has been asserted by many writers that mules never die, but the evidence of four credible witnesses can be adduced in proof of this particular mule's utter and irrecoverable deafness. May he rest in peace. The present is the only rest or peace he ever had.

It has generally been supposed that sheep would not do well in this district owing to the nature of the vegetation and the dry soil, besides the liability to injury from spear grass. Experience, however, has proved the contrary. A herd of sheep was brought in some three years ago by an older, now of Fish Creek, near Calgary. The sheep were sold to farmers in different parts of the settlement in flocks of ten or so and have done not only well but remarkably well ever since. They have not suffered in any great extent from wolves, and not at all from disease, while although the spear grass gets into the wool it does not seem to injure the sheep. It is probable that the northern climate may have the effect of counteracting the dry usually following upon the pasturing of sheep on rich soil. The St. Albert mission establishment started three years ago with some thirty-six head and now have over one hundred and twenty five almost all ewes, besides some few head of sheep and lambs for their nutron. While the raising of sheep will probably never become the leading industry of this district, still, in a mixed system of farming such as it is pursued here, the raising of sheep would form a very important part. Not only is the wool an important item but the small size of the carcass makes it possible for a farmer owning a fair sized flock to keep himself in fresh meat all summer, of a much more healthy kind than pork, and without the danger of loss from spoiling which must frequently result where a large beef animal is killed during warm weather.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANNING MILLS. The latest improved for sale by FRANK OLIVER.

NOTICE—Sections 17 and 20, township 54, range 25, west of 4th meridian, belonging to the Corporation Episcopale Catholique de St. Albert. H. LEDUC.

WALKER HOUSE, Main street, Edmonton. Daily and weekly board as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Meal tickets for sale. Choice cigars and temperance drinks. First-class billiard hall and feed stable in connection. WM. WALKER, proprietor.

ASPENIC—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 17, M. G. R. M., A. F. & A. M. A regular meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, 10th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary.

CAME to our place about three weeks ago, a one and two year old heifer (in calf) with white belly and white legs, short tail, and a very small bell on her neck. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away. HARNOSBY BROS.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 o'clock the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.C. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

The smallest newspaper in the world.

The model paper of Canada.

The cheapest weekly paper in Alberta or on the Saskatchewan.

Only Two Dollars a year, in advance.

Our motto is Nonpareil.

We have no cheap jewellery store or lottery scheme in connection with this paper. We have no prizes to offer except the price of a good paper at a low price. Our efforts will be directed towards giving full value for cash received rather than to making everybody rich and happy at our expense.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Now is the time to advertise, and above all now is the time to pay for your subscriptions and advertisements.

On and after the first instant the reduced subscription price will take effect, and parties who have paid in advance will be credited for the unexpired portion of the time at the new rate.

Remember the price—only \$2 a year or 5c a copy. Advertising rates as before.

OLIVER & MUNSON.

Proprietors.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. **OLIVER & DUNLOP**, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, DEC. 8, 1883.

INCORPORATION.

For many reasons it is to be regretted that the people of Edmonton do not take a deeper interest in the incorporation of their town. While it is a fact that incorporation is not a cure for all the troubles from which a new town suffers, or may suffer, still it is a fact that if union is strength—and that such is the case few will deny—the union of interest and unity of action which would be brought about by incorporation would necessarily tend to the advancement of the common welfare, or, in other words, of the prosperity of the town. The prosperity of every individual resident of a town, whether engaged in business or working for his living is bound up in that of the place and nowhere in the world, probably is this more true than at Edmonton. Every man has invested his all either in business or real estate, and the failure of the town means heavy loss or ruin to each and all. On the contrary, every move that tends to increase the prosperity of the town or to improve its natural advantages in any way, tends directly to increase the wealth of every person financially interested in it, whether a resident or not. If then by incorporation concerted action can be taken for the public benefit, which, otherwise could not be taken, it must be evident that incorporation is not only desirable but necessary to the present and ultimate welfare of the place. If Edmonton were so fitted by nature that nothing could intervene to prevent its retaining the position it now holds of the chief place in this part of the North-West—that the coming of railroads or the influx of population could not shift the centre of trade to some other point—then apathy might be excusable, but with the fact staring us in the face that there are numerous possible rivals, and that on the coming of a railroad there is more than a possibility that a vigorous attempt will be made to shift the centre of trade, it is folly to sit still instead of securing and improving the advantage now held, and preparing for the time when rivalry will be strong and the very existence of the town as a town will be in danger.

As to the possibility of incorporation little need be said. The formula to be complied with is very simple, the place is in a position to comply with it, and at the present time there is nothing to prevent incorporation being accomplished within a month or two at furthest. The only thing that can possibly stand in the way is the feeling of the inhabitants against the scheme, or the disallowance of the municipal ordinance by the authorities at Ottawa. That there is considerable danger of the latter event taking place must be admitted. If incorporation becomes general throughout the North-West no doubt it will press somewhat heavily on many eastern speculators who invested in North-West lands in the expectation of realizing all clear profit, and who, it is very likely, will object to paying their fair share of the taxation necessary for the improvement of the country. These people may bring such influence to bear as to procure the disallowance of the ordinance, and especially will they be able to do so if the people of the North-west do not show that they desire or need such an ordinance. If every settlement throughout the North-West demands incorporation the general government will think twice about disallowance, but if it is not shown most unmistakably that the people require and desire it with the influence of the grand army of speculators against it there is every probability that it will not be allowed to stand and then incorporation though it might be desired would be impossible. It has been urged against the practicability or more properly the advisability of incorporation that as a great portion of the land within the proposed limits of the town, although occupied, has not passed out of the hands of the govern-

ment by the issue of patents to private parties therefore being as yet government land it is not taxable. While this argument is plausible on the face there is a counter argument even more plausible to be brought against it, which is this: that the parties occupying this government land have acquired by purchase or residence an actual and valuable interest therein, an interest so real that it can be bought and sold. This being the case that interest is taxable and the taxes assessed against it can be collected by seizure and sale of movable property, by action at law or by being held as a lien against the land until the patent is issued when the land can be seized and sold. Land, buildings, stock, or any other matters are not taxed, because they are such, but because they represent an amount of money interest held in them by the person assessed therefor and it does not appear reasonable that because a private individual thinks fit to invest one or more dollars of his capital in an interest in government land that that amount should be exempt from taxation any more than had he invested in anything else. It is possible that the fact of the land not being patented may give rise to some difficulties in the way of tracing ownership and otherwise, but the more difficulties, the more urgent the necessity for granting the patents and the greater the probability of their being granted at an early day. If there is any difficulty about taxing unpatented land and the burden of taxation is likely to fall heavily on the speculators from this cause they will certainly use all the influence they possess—which is great—to procure the issue of patents for such lands in order that they may be made to bear their share of the taxation. Even supposing that unpatented lands could not be taxed, and that incorporation took place by the beginning of the year which is as early as is possible even were a start made now. No taxes would be collected until next September. All the land within the proposed limits is entitled to patent and has been surveyed by the government surveyor, the government agent is now on the way to settle all disputes and there is every prospect and indeed—if government promises are to be believed—an absolute certainty that before the time when the first taxes would be collectable the patents would be issued, so that supposing the alleged difficulty to be an actual one it will have disappeared before it is felt as a difficulty.

The reasons for the incorporation of the town as soon as practicable, are many, and not the least is the fact that things are moving along quietly. Now when people are in their sober senses—not intoxicated by a boom—is the time when the foundations of municipal government may be most securely laid with the greatest regard to efficiency and economy. Should another boom strike the place incorporation will be the universal cry, works that should have been commenced long before on a small scale will be rushed through on a large scale at immense expense, little regard will be paid to the qualifications of councillors, the town will be mortgaged at boom rates and when things come down to hard pan again it will probably be found that the place is over head and ears in debt with little or nothing to show for it. This has been the usual experience in organizing municipal governments during a boom and there is no reason to doubt that it will be the experience of Edmonton. But if incorporation is carried now, when everyone feels poor and inclined to look after the cents, the town government will be run at the smallest possible cost, honor and honesty and a desire for economy will be mainly looked for in councillors, there will be no desire to go ahead of the requirements of the place or the abilities of the people to pay, there will be no likelihood of our ability to contract debt even if there was the desire, and the chances are that after the municipal machinery has been running smoothly in this manner for a few years there will not be such a disposition to fly off the handle when the next boom strikes as there would be if everything were organized brand new at that time.

It should be remembered also, that the mere fact of the town becoming incorporated would give it a standing in the outside world that could not fail to have a good effect. Since the collapse of the boom the impression has been general in the east that no such place as Edmonton existed or that it was only

a paper town. This, of course, has had the worst possible effect upon the value of real estate. But if the town were incorporated under the present municipal ordinance it would be proof positive that the place had an existence—that it was not a paper town—and if its affairs were economically administered, there is no doubt that a great deal of the confidence that has been lost would be regained. This would directly and indirectly benefit every resident or person interested in the place. But on the other hand, if it is not incorporated when the opportunity is offered, everyone who is interested in rival places will certainly use this as an argument to prove that the place does not exist, that it is of no account or that the residents have no enterprise or no faith in it.

Although the revenue derivable at the present time would certainly be very limited, it is none the less necessary that it should be collected and suitably expended. The excellent situation of the town does away with the necessity of heavy street improvements, although a sidewalk would be a great benefit in some seasons of the year—but the approaches—the channels through which trade comes—are in a disgraceful condition during wet weather. Nothing prejudices an outsider against a place more than a difficulty of getting into or out of it, and if incorporation brought about nothing else than the improvement of the streets leading into town and of the grades getting down to or up from the river it would have gone far towards securing the permanence of the commercial supremacy of Edmonton.

Another very important matter that can best be attended to under incorporation is that of education. It is now a thoroughly accepted principle that the education of the children of any community is for the benefit of and should be paid for by the community. Edmonton has a school which has been running for some years and has done a large amount of good and it is high time that an institution of such benefit to the community should be placed in such a position as to be able to demand instead of being compelled to beg funds to carry on its work.

Perhaps the strongest argument that can be used in favor of incorporation is that while a large amount of the real estate of the town is held by parties living at a great distance any public work that is engaged in such as the support of schools, the improvement of roads, etc., no matter how important, or necessary it is, must as long as there is no incorporation, be carried on by those who are resident here alone, although the property of those who are absent may be equally benefited thereby. This is so manifestly unfair as to act to a great extent as a block to any improvement being entered upon, which, were all who owned property willing to pay their share, might be carried on without incorporation.

Although Edmonton has not a large population, geographically and commercially it is of far greater importance than many places four times the size elsewhere. It is the centre of trade of a very large and rich, though undeveloped section of country, and the calculations of every man here or of those coming here are and will be based on these facts rather than on the mere number of the people, and it is in this light that incorporation should be looked upon. The case simply stated is this: The necessity for incorporation exists, the possibility of incorporation is a fact, the opportunity has arrived, and if the people of Edmonton do not take advantage of these circumstances to secure a standing for themselves and their town they will be lacking in their usual enterprise and if the town ever becomes a great city such as we all expect, they may consider that Providence—not they—is entitled to the credit.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated

BOBSLEIGHS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

SEEDERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS
Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

CALGARY TO THE LONE PINE.

Although professor Macoun and the syndicate officials are prepared to make affidavit and stake their reputations on the remarkable fertility of the soil in the region of country extending along the C.P.R. line from Moose Jaw to Calgary, the public at large persistently and perversely insist upon believing upon the evidence of their senses that the soil is not fertile as the word is understood in the North-West, and that owing to this fact and the scarcity of wood and water that region is not as well fitted for settlement as other portions of the country. Consequent on this lack of belief by the ordinary immigrant the amount of settlement in that region during the past year has been practically if not absolutely nothing and it is altogether likely that next season will be like unto it. But let not the pilgrim whose cry is westward ho! be disheartened when on his arrival at Calgary he finds that the universal and unexampled fertility which he expected to see in the North-West, is a myth as far as the railroad belt is concerned. Although professor Macoun may assure him that the third or more westerly prairie steppe is the least fertile and the driest of all, let him be of good courage and remember that neither professor Macoun nor the C.P.R.Co. are infallible. Let him be assured that there is a fourth steppe—although not a prairie steppe—before the mountains are reached, where the soil is really of the most remarkable fertility, where the rainfall is abundant and water of the best quality is to be procured everywhere either in wells, rivers, creeks, lakes or ponds, where there is timber in plenty and hay land to no end, as well as the finest and best situated farming lands in the known world. Where instead of the terrible blizzards which carry terror, suffering and death over the eastern plains the balmy chinook is felt in winter and where even if there was no chinook, both wood and coal are more than abundant. A country traversed by a well travelled trail through a region of which the choice locations have not yet been gobbled up by settlers or land sharks of any description. This country is not a perfect flat like the true prairie regions, but is on a gentle slope by which the land rises to the foot hills of the Rockies and although some parts of it are wet there is no part that could not be drained with all ease. Leaving to those interested the task of describing in particular the country to the south and west of Calgary, we will venture upon the task of describing as faithfully as may be the country lying northward towards Edmonton as it appears from the present trail.

After crossing the river to the north side at Calgary and ascending the bank of the valley the sight which meets the eye is beautiful in the extreme. To the east and north nothing but the bare and apparently level plain can be seen stretching away to the horizon, but to the west and south appearing more beautiful by the contrast the Rockies stand reaching from earth to sky and extending beyond the limits of vision both north and southward. In the green level valley the Bow river winds about like a blue ribbon, and the Elbow like a smaller ribbon and a little more blue coming more directly from the mountains joins it. Except a few branching cottonwoods along the banks of the two streams and a bank dotted with small spruce above shaganappi point, no timber is nearer than on the mountain sides. The growth of grass is not very rank and near the top of the hill a small patch of bunch grass is seen, similar to the buffalo grass but instead of covering the ground like a carpet, growing in bunches with bare ground between, however being a little ranker than the ordinary buffalo grass. The soil when plowed up is dark and rich looking but very dry and apparently would require abundant rains to make it produce good crops. A few boulders large and small are seen on the sides of the valleys but not enough to seriously impede cultivation. As to the capabilities of this particular locality for agriculture nothing can be said positively as it has not been experimented on as yet, but a shanty here and there on the hill sides and a few patches of plowing show that some people at least have faith in them, and in another year or two the question will be settled.

About three miles from Calgary the trail descends into the valley of Nose creek, a small stream which comes from the north and west and enters the Bow about a mile below the mouth of the Elbow. Looking down Nose creek from near the crossing Bow river can be seen, and it is impossible to help noticing the easy possibility of a railroad should one be started in that direction, getting egress from the valley of the Bow at Calgary to the high level land by means of this Nose creek valley. The soil in the valley is a little stony for farming purposes, but in common with all the country stretching in every direction from Calgary the grazing is excellent. The valley is not deep and is only about half a mile wide at this point. The creek is narrow and easily fordable except in the highest stage of water. The Nose hill from which the creek takes its name lies on its west side and is a projection of the higher land to the west which extends eastward further than most and ends somewhat abruptly at the creek. Three or four miles above the point where the trail crosses, the creek is divided in two branches, the main one coming from the west along the north side of the Nose hill and the other from due north and it is along the valley of this branch that the cart road runs. After crossing the creek the first time to its north-east side the road goes up out of the valley and along the upland for about seven miles. The country for this distance is level and covered with a good growth of short grass but like that close to Calgary the soil is very dry. About ten miles out the old trail crosses to the easterly branch of Nose creek to its western side and follows along in the valley, while a new trail branches to the right and keeps on the high land on the east side of the valley until the head of the creek is passed about 24 miles from Calgary, when the two trails come together again. From this point north the land becomes richer every mile that is travelled, and the growth of grass ranker, although at first the change is almost imperceptible. The general lie of the country is the same for the whole distance. On the west side of the creek the country is higher than on the east side and the surface is undulating but not broken. There is no timber in sight. The road is very good except that in the creek valley some small branches are crossed which are somewhat mirey, especially in wet seasons. The worst of these is at McPherson's coulee, where a spring which comes out of the coulee on the west side of the valley overflows a great portion of the flat. A claim has been taken at this point and a small amount of plowing done but no person is residing there as yet.

About 24 miles from Calgary the trail leaves the valley of the creek which is here almost run out, there being no water north of McPherson's coulee in dry seasons, and ascends the divide between the waters of the Bow and the Red Deer. On top of this hill is a never-failing pond of good water and is a favorite camping place. There is considerable small willow growing on the hill but not sufficient to make firing. North of the divide the soil becomes still better and does not seem to suffer as much from lack of moisture. It is blacker, richer, less gravelly and better in every way than that further south, and the grass is also better. The surface of the country is more gently undulating. The flow of water is from west to east and in the eighteen miles between the Nose creek divide and Serviceberry creek the trail crosses three or four shallow valleys with small streams of beautiful water running in them. The land rises gently from each valley to the divide between and then descends as gradually to the next. The slopes thus formed offer the best and most beautiful locations for large farms that it is possible to imagine. Miles and miles square can be plowed without a pond or rock or root interfering. While the many streams give ample water of the best quality for all purposes.

Serviceberry, 40 miles distant from Calgary, is the largest of those creeks that are crossed and has a much deeper valley, the deepest on the whole road between the Saskatchewan and the Bow rivers. A settler has taken up his abode in the bottom of this valley, intending to farm as well as accommodate travellers. A few small trees grow along the sides of the valley and further up it there is plenty of timber.

North of Serviceberry creek the country is of very similar character to that on the south, but is rather more level, the creeks are less numerous and smaller, the valleys shallower, and the soil blacker, with a slight disposition to produce small willows in the lower places. Shortly after leaving Serviceberry creek the wood at the Lone pine can be seen, 62 miles from Calgary, and this is the first actual bluffs of timber that the westward bound immigrant will see from the time he leaves Qu'Appelle. This timber seems to be on higher ground than the country south. Before actually reaching the timber the surface of the country instead of trending regularly eastward, seems to be broken up into wide sweeping, irregular undulations, the higher rises covered with small willows. As the timber line is neared the traveller naturally looks for the lone pine, but he looks in vain. There may have been such a tree standing near the edge of the woods at some time, and if it were it would certainly be an excellent landmark, but no such thing exists now. What answers almost as well, however, are two large, bare poplars standing near together and high above the rest of the trees, reminding a person very much of a pair of gate posts. They can only be seen from a distance on the plain, as when they are approached they are lost sight of among the hills. They stand on the west side of the trail.

BAKER SHOP AND RESTAURANT.—Donald Macdonald has opened a baker shop and restaurant in T. Houston's building, east of Norris & Carey's store, where he is prepared to keep on hand a supply of fresh bread, pies and cakes, at reasonable rates. Meals at all hours.

NOTICES.

COAL! COAL!—First class coal delivered any place in Edmonton for Three Dollars per ton. For particulars apply to T. Houston or Brown & Curry.

GOOD TEAM Canadian horses, large young yoke oxen, first-class new wagon, and set double harness, for sale cheap for cash. **HOWE & CRUICKSHANK**, one mile north of James Price's claim, Little mountain.

LOST.—About the 10th of June, from St. Albert, south side of the Sturgeon river, red roan cow rising three years old, white belly, a small rope about ten feet long on head at the time of leaving, small horns bent towards forehead, branded on left side with Montana brand. **PIERRE DELORME**, St. Albert.

STRAY.—Came to my train on Oct. 6th, at Red Deer hill, between Pitt and Carlton, north side, a small brown horse with star in forehead and star on nose. Two burned stripes, one on each side; no brand. Now in charge of George Spence, Victoria. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take him away. **ADAM HOWSE.**

\$10 REWARD.—Lost, about the 15th of October, from J. Irvine's place, south side, a middle sized red ox, ten years old, point of one horn broken off, branded indistinctly on high hip, took first prize for cart ox at last exhibition. Any person delivering the above to the undersigned will receive ten dollars reward. **J. WALTER.**

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ales free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. **A. E. FORGET**, clerk of the council.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. **A. MC DONALD & CO.**

I AM INSTRUCTED by the Minister of the Interior to warn all persons against trespassing on the mission property of the Methodist church of Canada at Edmonton; and also on any other claims in and about Edmonton; and to inform the public that Mr. Pearce, inspector of land agencies, and a member of the land board, will leave Winnipeg on or about the 1st December next for Prince Albert, Battleford and Edmonton, visiting these places in the order mentioned, for the purpose of investigating all claims to lands in these several districts. **THOS. ANDERSON**, crown timber agent. — Crown timber office, Edmonton, 30th Nov., 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some time past carried on by Messrs. Luke Kelly and W. R. McLeod, under the name, style and firm, of Kelly & McLeod, at Edmonton, in the district of Alberta, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will henceforth be carried on by the said Luke Kelly alone, who is now entitled, for his own use, to all the assets and property of the said firm, and who is authorized to discharge all debts and receive all credits on account of the said partnership. Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this eighth day of November, A.D. 1883. **LUKE KELLY, W. R. McLEOD.** Witness—**GEORGE A. WATSON.**

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton. Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. **H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.**

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. Afternoon service on the south side of the river at 3 o'clock. Evening service in the Masonic hall, Edmonton, at 6.30 o'clock. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on December 9th.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, ranche supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. **M. McCAULEY.**

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—**A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.**

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

TALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. **J. GOODRIDGE**, Proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta. —Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. **DONALD ROSS**, Proprietor.

LOCAL.

PRINCE ALBERT has been having quite a little time over the location of the government telegraph office in that flourishing burgh. It seems that for the past decade negotiations have been in progress between the representatives of the Canadian government and those of the good town of Prince Albert relative to the securing of connection with the government alleged system of telegraphs for that town. These prolonged negotiations resulted in an arrangement being made whereby the people of Prince Albert were to procure and distribute the necessary poles and provide a lot upon which a telegraph office could be erected, while the government on its part agreed to furnish and string the wire and establish and maintain the office in the town on the lots donated. A citizen's committee of management procured wire distributed the poles and secured the lots, but when the government superintendent came to string the wire and locate the office he decided not to accept the lot agreed upon and determined to locate the office in the H.B.C. end of the town instead, where a lot had also been donated for that purpose. The citizens of Prince Albert forthwith waxed exceeding wrath and held an indignation meeting where a series of resolutions defining the position of the pole committee, the position of the poles, the position of the lots and the position of the telegraph superintendent in the estimation of those assembled at the meeting were passed. A number of lengthy and eloquent speeches were made and the meeting broke up amid wild enthusiasm. That night a vacancy took place in the line of poles and search in the morning developed the fact that they had been so influenced by the eloquence of the indignation meeting that rather than be parties to such an outrageous breach of faith with the people of Prince Albert they had pulled themselves up and piled themselves carefully on the property of the chairman of the pole committee. The superintendent could not believe that the above was the fact so he had a number of leading citizens arrested charged with removing and destroying government property. Those arrested pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned for two days. On leaving the palace of justice Mr. Gisborne, accompanied by hon. Mr. Clarke was hooted and pelted with eggs supposed to be rotten. A second indignation meeting was held that night at which "all evinced a spirited determination to sustain and defend the rights of the citizens and to resist to the utmost the arbitrary attempts on the part of the government official, Gisborne and his backers, to set the public opinion of Prince Albert at defiance." That night Mr. Gisborne was hung in effigy to a telegraph pole and the following evening was taken down and ignominiously burned. On the next day following the case of the parties arrested was to come up, but as Mr. Gisborne left for Battleford that morning it was adjourned for eight days more. The six accused parties threaten to enter an action for damages against Mr. Gisborne for false arrest. So the case stood Nov. 9th, the date of the last received issue of the Prince Albert Times containing the above particulars, but it is impossible to say what change might occur when Mr. Gisborne returned with his reinforcements of police from Battleford. Further news from the seat of war is anxiously looked for not out of mere curiosity but because we at Edmonton will probably have occasion to deal with the same outfit next summer in the matter of telegraphs and the more we learn about their method of doing business the better we will be able to take care of our own interests.

FROG LAKE.

Mr. Rabasca is fishing at Frog lake to supply the Indian department at that point. He will continue until January. The Indians are catching large numbers of fish at Moose lake and Long lake, north of Frog lake. There are a large number of Indian houses at Moose lake but as the country there is timbered it is not suitable for farming. At Long lake, twelve miles south of Moose lake, the country is more open and suited for farming. An Indian reserve has been established there and a Roman Catholic mission is also being established. At Frog lake the H.B.Co. have erected a trading post in charge of Mr. Simpson, close to Delaney's Indian farm and the Roman Catholic mission house, and it is expected that the police will be removed from Fort Pitt to that point next summer. Rev. Pere Fafar is in charge of the mission at Frog lake and holds occasional services at Fort Pitt. He also teaches a school of Indian children but the attendance is small. The Cold lake Chippewans are doing very well this winter and are all off on a hunt just now. A Roman Catholic mission to these people has been established at the Cold lake trail crossing of the Beaver river in charge of Rev. Pere Legoff. Hayter Reed, assistant Indian commissioner, was at Fort Pitt recently attempting to induce some of the Indians to allow their children to attend the industrial school to be established at Battleford. He was entirely unsuccessful, as the Indians feared that he

might transfigure the papposes into she-maganish.

Big Bear and his band are living on the south side of the Saskatchewan near Frog lake and are quite peaceable. A number of the band are out hunting. They draw full rations of fish, flour and bacon, and as the Saddle lake Indians enviously remark, even their dogs are getting fat. Big Bear will probably take his reserve on the south side.

Since the establishment of a police post of twenty-five men at Fort Pitt the Indians of that neighborhood have conceived a wholesome dread of falling into their clutches.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Works are building twenty-one new locomotives.

Efforts are to be made to bring out Highland crofters and locate them in a body near Winnipeg.

The Pall Mall Gazette states that at the next session of the Imperial Parliament the government will introduce a Household Suffrage Bill to apply to both town and country in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Pope is very decided in his opposition to the wholesale exportation of Irishmen from Ireland, and is very outspoken in his condemnation of the British government for permitting the Orangemen to commit outrages upon Roman Catholics.

Sir John Walrond, accompanied by Dr. McEachran, of Montreal, was in Ottawa Monday and secured the lease of grazing lands for his ranching company. The lease covers 100,000 acres of land situated between the Livingstone Range of the Rocky Mountains and Porcupine Hills. It is 20 miles north of Pincher creek, 35 miles due west of Fort McLeod and quite close to the international boundary. The company have 4,000 head of cattle on the ranche.

Truth says:—"Fair rents and fixity of tenure would never have been wrung from the British Parliament, where landlordism is so fully represented, had it not been for the skill and ability of Mr. Parnell in keeping up an agitation which, as Mr. Bright said, made the landlords run for their lives, and which forced them and their English allies to surrender for fear of worse befalling them. If ever a man deserved the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen, that man is Mr. Parnell."

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Dec. 7th, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	35	14
Sunday,	36	19
Monday,	43	16
Tuesday,	26	15
Wednesday,	35	5
Thursday,	34	18
Friday,	36	14

Barometer falling, 27.560.

HURRAH FOR X'MAS.

Santa Claus has arrived at McDougall's with a sleigh load of

TOYS

Enough for every Boy and Girl in town and country.

DRY GOODS,

Fresh stock, just suitable for Christmas presents.

TWEEDS,

Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweeds, fine assortment.

HARDWARE.

Thirty (30) sleigh loads all latest novelties in Tools, etc.

GROCERIES,

Staple and Fancy. Specialties for Xmas.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Full, newest patterns and latest styles in Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Suits, Winter Pants, etc.

GRAND DISPLAY

Of Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Tinware, etc.

All next to given away for CASH.

Remember, NO CREDIT after January 1st, 1884.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

One and all who are indebted to us are requested to pay up at once and save costs.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

A. MACDONALD & CO.

A large consignment of

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS,

Also parts comprising Single and Double Traces, Lines, Pole Martingale, Hames, Hold-backs, Bit Straps, Sweat Pads, Tie Lines, and Cow Bell Straps. All made of best material and by first-class workmen. Call and examine.

GROCERIES CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

JUST ARRIVED,

And now opened, at the

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

A full line of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PERFUMES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

And

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

STATIONERY AND PATENT MEDICINES

Great bargains in

XMAS AND NEW YEARS CARDS.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

KING & CO.,

CALGARY AND RED DEER,

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY
(Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first-class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR,
CHAS. SUTTER,
COLIN FRASER.

WILSON & CO. Edmonton, 9th July, 1883.